

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MEWAR STATE

FOR THE

Year 1908-1909.

AJMER:
SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
—
1909.



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FROM

A. T. HOLME, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Resident in Mewar.

TO

W. H. J. WILKINSON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent

to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DATED CAMP *via* UDAIPUR, the 21st December 1909.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Mewar State for the Sambat year 1965, ending 30th June 1909.

CHAPTER I.

2. GENERAL AND POLITICAL. — *The area of the State is 12,690 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1901, 10,18,805; and the gross annual revenue about Imperial Rs. 75,00,000 of which Rs. 25,50,000 belong to the State Treasury, and the balance is the income derived by Jagirdars and Muafidars. A sum of two lakhs per annum is paid by the Durbar as tribute to the British Government. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the ruler of the State, is head of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs, and is about sixty years of age. His Highness married (1) in 1867, the daughter of the late Thakur of Khod in Marwar, who died in 1877; and (2) in 1878 the daughter of Chaura Kol Singh of Barsoda in Mahi Kantha, Gujrat. His son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhopal Singh, is about twenty-five years of age, and is unmarried.*

3. His Highness the Maharana left the capital of his State on April 15th, 1909, on a pilgrimage to Hardwar. On the way the Maharana stayed at Kishangarh and Jaipur as the guest of their Highnesses the Maharajas of those States. He also camped for two days in the Roshanara gardens at Delhi, and during his stay in the city bathed in the Jumna and visited the Fort. His Highness reached Hardwar on the morning of April 26th, and stayed in his own encampment in the Nirvania Akhara garden at Kankhal, a suburb of Hardwar. On April 28th the Maharana proceeded to Dehra Dun, and the next day paid a private visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Circuit House in Dehra Dun, returning to Hardwar immediately after the visit. From then until May 7th, His Highness remained in Camp at Kankhal, and visited and bathed at the notable sacred places in Hardwar and the

vicinity. On the return journey a halt was again made at the Roshanara gardens in Delhi, and another at Sali, a place in Jaipur territory. After visiting Naharmagra and Eklingji, the Maharana finally reached his capital again on May 12th.

4. His Highness went to Kumbhalgarh on a short tour during May and June 1909.

5. Maharaj Kunwar Bhopal Singhji proceeded to Salumbar on November 10th, 1908, and performed the Matampursi ceremony in connection with the death of the late Rawat Jodh Singh of Salumbar. On the return journey he was attended by the present Rawat of Salumbar, Onar Singh, who has since been at the capital awaiting the Talwarbandhi ceremony at the hands of the Maharana.

In April 1909, the Maharaj Kunwar went with His Highness as far as Kishangarh, and then paid a visit to his brother-in-law, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, at Jodhpur, where he also met His Excellency Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited His Highness the Maharana at Udaipur, from the 26th to the 28th October 1908, to bid him farewell before proceeding on a year's furlough.

7. The Hon'ble Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, arrived at Udaipur on the 29th February 1909, after marching through Mewar from Bhainsrorgarh *via* Chitor and stayed for two days. During his stay the usual official visits were exchanged with His Highness. A State banquet was given by His Highness at the Shimbhu Niwas Palace on the 22nd February. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General left Udaipur on 23rd February for Jaisamand en route to Dungarpur, where he invested His Highness the Maharawal with ruling powers on 27th February. He returned to Udaipur on 4th March and left for Indore on 5th March.

8. *Resident's Tour.*—Mr. A. T. Holme, the Resident, was on tour from 10th November to 21st December 1908, and visited among other places, Eklingji, Nathdwara, Rajnagar, Amet, Raipur, Bagore, Mandal, Bhilwara, Pur, Rashmi and Jasma. The Schools and Dispensaries were inspected, the former always in the company of the Inspector of District Schools, Mewar. On the 6th January 1909, the Resident left for Jaisamand where he arrived on the 9th and stopped until the 20th. During his stay there, at the request of His Highness the Maharana, he examined the contour of the Dhebar lake in connection with the solution proposed by the Maharana for the decision of the difficult Jaisamand "run" case. Mr. Holme accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in February 1909, and was present at the investiture of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur with ruling powers. He was also with His Highness the Maharana at Delhi, Hardwar, and Dehra Dun in April 1909.

9. Mr. Claude H Hill, C.I.E., Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for Kathiawar, was at Udaipur for some days at the end of December 1908, and visited His Highness the Maharana at Jaisamand.

10. Raja Akhey Singh of Banera, a first class Jagirdar, died on 22nd December 1908, and was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh.

11. Appendix I shows the names of the principal State and Residency officials. There was no change during the year among the chief officers in His Highness' service.

CHAPTER II.

12. *Administration of the Land.*—The revenue assessment in the settled Parganas is still levied according to Mr. Wingate's Settlement, the term of which has already expired in several districts.

13. The number of cases of internal boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year was 530, demarcations 77, and tri-junction pillars 67. Forty one cases were settled during the year, viz., 33 boundaries, 7 demarcations and one tri-junction pillars, and 39 were cancelled, giving a total of 72 cases finally disposed of, while 52 new cases were added. At the close of the year the figures were:—Boundary disputes 471, demarcations 102, and tri-junction pillars 73, total 646. The Boundary Settlement Officer spent several months in the Mandalgarh District investigating the cases, but eventually most of these were postponed by order of the Durbar. It will be difficult to accomplish satisfactory progress in the settlement of the disputes unless the Boundary Officer is allowed to take up an entire district at a time and preparations are commenced in that district a year before his arrival.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

14. *Legislation* —The laws in force in the State are shown in the Appendix II. No new legislation was undertaken during the year.

15. *Military Forces.*—There has been no change in the constitution, distribution or equipment of the troops as described in the report for 1904-05. The force as shown in Appendix III comprises 500 Cavalry, 1,750 Infantry and 236 Artillery, besides about 3,550 Irregular Troops. Its cost is approximately Imperial Rs. 5,00,000 per annum. The organization of a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers is proceeding. A site for the erection of their lines has been selected and approved by the Maharana. The necessary equipment is now being obtained. Up to the present time recruits have not come forward in large numbers.

16. *Police*.—Appendices IV, VI and VII give all the Police statistics available. The organization of the force is as described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the report of 1904-05.

17. *Criminal and Civil Justice*.—The number and constitution of the Criminal and Civil Courts were the same as in the previous years :—

- (a) The Supreme Court or Mahendraj Sabha.
- (b) The Criminal Court at Udaipur.
- (c) The Civil Court at Udaipur.
- (d) The Court of the Police Superintendent at Udaipur.
- (e) The Courts of Hakims.
- (f) The Courts of Naib Hakims.

The composition and powers of the above Courts were described in paragraph 20 of Major Pinhey's report for 1904-05. The information supplied by the Durbar on the working of the State Courts is embodied in Appendices VIII, IX, X and XII of this Report.

18. *Extradition*.—All demands for extradition, under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty with the British Government and the Extradition Rules with Gwalior and Indore, were complied with. No new arrangements for extradition have been made during the past year with any of the neighbouring States.

19. *Prisons*.—The jail buildings are in good repair. A portion of the eastern enclosing wall fell down during the year and was rebuilt.

The Central Jail statistics are shown in Appendix XIII. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 499, the accommodation being for 458 only. The health of the jail has been good. Fifteen deaths occurred during the year; of these nine were due to old age and debility. Thirty-six prisoners were punished for breach of Jail rules and discipline.

Various manufactures are carried on in the jail; the principal of these are the making of carpets and durries and other cotton goods. The profit on manufactures in the year amounts to somewhat more than the sum required to meet the jail expenses for one month. This profit plus the value of work done by prisoners (grinding, jail repairs, etc.) equals approximately one-third of the annual total jail expenditure. The total of these two items is Rs. 11,358.

The drinking water was obtained from the jail garden well throughout the year. The pipe water was utilised for washing and cleaning purposes.

The district jails, except in the case of the Chitor Fort and Jehazpur, are mere lock-ups, where a few under-trial prisoners are allowed to be detained for a short period.

Registration and Municipal Administration.—No information has been furnished by the Durbar regarding the working of the Registration Department, and there are no Municipalities in the State. The prescribed Appendices XIV to XVI inclusive are therefore omitted.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21. *Weather and Crops.*—No exceptional temperatures were recorded during the cold weather. The lowest minimum was 36·2° on 28th December 1908. The highest maximum was 109·4° on 5th June 1909. The rainfall recorded in various parts of the State is shown in Appendix XVII.

The monsoon rains of 1908 were very fairly favourable throughout the greater part of the State. Stormy and cloudy weather in April 1909 did much damage to the mango crop, while the mohwa suffered to a less extent. Heavy rain (between 1½ and 2 inches) on the 20th and 21st April was most detrimental to the rabi crops which were then lying on the threshing floors. The month of April was on the whole one of the wettest on record. The monsoon of 1909 broke earlier than usual, on 12th June.

22. *Wages and Labour.*—The rates of wages of skilled labour were the same as in the preceding year, viz.:—

Agricultural labourer	...	...	...	Rs. 4	to	6
Horse-keeper	...	...	...	„ 5-8	„	7
Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith	...	...	...	„ 22	„	35

Labour was, on the whole, more plentiful than in the previous year.

23. *Prices Current.*—The agricultural stock was in good condition, and the price of food stuffs has been cheaper, during the later months of the year than for several previous years. Appendix XVIII shows the prices in June 1908 and in June 1909 of some of the principal food grains.

24. *Forests.*—No regular Forest Department is maintained, though extensive forest tracts exist in many parts of Mewar. A Customs export duty of 4 annas per maund is levied on timber. Certain forest areas are reserved, and from these timber can be removed only under the orders of the Forest Department.

25. *Trade and Manufactures.*—The imports consist mainly of silk, cotton and woollen cloths, glassware, cutlery, metals, hardware and sugar. The principal articles of export are opium, cotton, grain, oilseeds, ghi, sheep and goats, forest produce (such as gum, lac, honey and medicinal herbs), Bhilwara metalwork and cloth. The chief market towns are Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Bhilwara. There was an improvement in trade since March, as compared with the last year.

The principal manufactures are swords, daggers and knives, ordinary articles of brass and other metals, and gold and silver embroidery. A little ivory-carving is done, but it hardly amounts to a staple manufacture.

26. *Public Works.*—A statement showing the expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year is attached (see Appendix XIX). The

principal original work completed or still under construction are a tent, carpet and stores godown at the back of the zoological section of the Sajjan Niwas Gardens ; a sarai and a Durbar Hall at Udaipur ; sarais at Chitorgarh and Sanwar ; a school at Kheroda in Girwa District ; a large palace at Chitorgarh ; a house for the use of the Maharaj Kanwar in the Samor Garden at Udaipur ; and an aqueduct $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long from the weir of the Jaisamand lake.

Work was continued on the two new large tanks of Nawalpur and Jharol, and 79 existing tanks were either remodelled, repaired or otherwise attended to. The survey of the Khari river irrigation project was completed, and that of a large irrigation project on the Kothari river above Bagore is also practically ready. The former project will irrigate up to 82,000 bighas, and the latter up to 89,000 bighas.

27. *Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway.*—The total capital outlay on the Udaipur Chitorgarh Railway up to the 30th June 1909 was Rs. 20,96,310 or Rs. 31,149 per mile. The net profit for the period under report was Rs. 1,11,619, giving a return of 5·35 per cent. on the capital. The working expenses, Rs. 1,22,625, bore a percentage of 52·35 to the gross earnings, Rs. 2,34,244.

28. *Post Offices.*—No new Post Offices were opened during the year. The Imperial Postal Department has one Head Office, five Sub-offices and 29 branch offices ; and there are also combined Post and Telegraph offices at Udaipur, Chitor, Bhilwara and Nathdwara.

The Durbar has agreed to the opening of a Post-office at the village of Barundi, near Parsoli.

29. *Mint.*—During the year ending 31st December 1908, 9,055½ tolas of silver passed into the mint at Udaipur and were coined into Sarup Shahi and Chandori Rupees. At the end of June 1909, Rs. 125·4·0 Sarup Shahi Rupees equalled 100 British Rupees.

30. *General Condition of the State and People.*—The effects of the great famine of 1899-1900 are now much less marked than they were a few years ago. The country is now slowly but undoubtedly returning to the state of general prosperity which prevailed until a decade ago. His Highness the Maharana continues to devote much time and labour to the task of carrying on the government of his State. The District Police are inefficient, and the district Officials are perhaps left rather too much without adequate supervision. The people are, on the whole, well content with their lot.

The health of the people has been on the whole good, though both cholera and plague made their appearance during the year. A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in the following places during May 1909:—

Udaipur	...	...	...	10 cases,	5 deaths.
Nathdwara	...	...	...	36 cases,	8 deaths.
Rashmi	...	...	...	2 cases,	2 deaths.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL.

31. *Revenue and Finance.*—Appendix XXII is omitted, as sufficient details are not known from which to compile a full financial statement. The gross revenue of the State for the year under report is said to have been Imperial Rs. 26,40,000 and the expenditure Imperial Rs. 26,00,000, as compared with Rs. 25,60,000 and 29,40,000 respectively in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

32. *Medical Relief, etc.*—The number of State Hospitals and Dispensaries, fifteen, is the same as last year. Details of the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred may be seen in Appendix XXIII. The total number of patients was 1,21,007 out-door and 1,912 in-door, as compared with 1,11,257 out-door and 1,518 in-door patients in the previous year. The increase, especially among in-door patients, is noteworthy. The Lansdowne Hospital, the Walter Zenana Hospital and the Residency Hospital at Udaipur, and the dispensaries at Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Rashmi, Sarara, Mandalgarh, Rajnagar and Nathdwara did good work.

The number of out-patients has fallen at Kapasin, Jehazpur and Chhoti Sadri, while it has increased at the Lansdowne, Residency and Walter Female Hospitals, and at the Dispensaries at Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Rashmi, Saharan, Sarara, Mandalgarh, Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway, Rajnagar and Nathdwara.

The operative work this year shows a great improvement over that of the past year, viz., 457 major and 7,238 minor operations this year against 361 and 6,119 respectively in 1907-08. The cost of the maintenance of these institutions was Rs. 34,861-7-5 as against Rs. 29,961-0-10 in the preceding year. This gives a cost per head for all patients of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The reason of the increase in cost is that in the past, Hospital Assistants in charge of the Dispensaries were in the habit of entering an approximate estimate of cost of European medicines in their monthly returns. But a comparison with the bills for European drugs paid through the Residency Surgeon's Office for each institution shows that the Hospital Assistants' estimates were always below the actuals. For the purpose of the Annual Report they were, but should not have been, treated as giving the correct total.

Ten of the eleven country dispensaries were inspected by the Residency Surgeon during last cold weather, and the repairs and additions which seemed to him necessary were reported to the Mewar Durbar. Arrangements were made by Major Irvine to supplement the stock of blankets, darries and cooking utensils in some of the dispensaries.

33. *Vaccination and Vital Statistics.*—17,503 vaccination operations were performed during the year, against 19,273 in the previous year.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,085-15-9 or one anna and eleven pies per head, as against Rs. 2,054-9-0 or one anna and 8 pies in the preceding year. The Residency Surgeon inspected 3,130 cases in 112 villages, and 52 cases were found to have been unsuccessful.

Appendix XXIV gives the births and deaths registered in the chief towns, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Jahazpur and Nathdwara. The cost of registration of vital statistics is not known.

34. *Plague.*—During the eight months from July 1908 to February 1909 there was no plague in Mewar. In the middle of March 1909, plague was reported to exist in Bhilwara and in some neighbouring villages. The Residency Surgeon first directed the Hospital Assistant of Bhilwara to visit those villages and suggest preventive measures, and then himself went to Bhilwara on the 25th March. The disease continued to prevail up to the middle of May. In all 279 cases and 76 deaths were reported from Bhilwara, Mandal and the neighbourhood. The extraordinarily low case mortality (about 25 per cent.) indicates, in the Residency Surgeon's opinion, that a large number of cases reported as plague were not really due to that disease or that the disease was of an exceptionally mild type.

The following measures were adopted to combat the epidemic and to arrest its further spread :—

- (1) *Evacuation of Infected Houses.*—This is a popular measure and, being the most efficacious, was the one which was specially urged.
- (2) *Control of Movement of Population.*—Local authorities were asked to advise the people of the infected places not to go to other villages and thus disseminate the disease.
- (3) It was recommended that efforts be made to lessen the dirty state of the villages.

35. *Inoculation.*—The people are still averse to this preventive measure, nor was the epidemic of a sufficiently severe type to call for it.

36. The Hospital under the Rev. Dr. Shepherd of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission continued to do good work. 315 in-patients were treated, and 76 major and 1,129 minor operations were performed, while medicines were dispensed to 52,584 out-patients.

CHAPTER VII.

37. *Education.*—Appendix XXV contains particulars of the schools maintained by the Durbar. The number of Secondary District Schools has been increased from 2 to 3. The number of other schools, both at the capital and in the districts, is the same as in the preceding year.

The number of pupils on the rolls of all schools was 2,916 boys and 130 girls, as compared with 2,623 boys and 116 girls last year. The

total expenditure was Rs. 24,589, an increase of Rs. 1,373. Six students of the Udaipur high school and one of the Chitor secondary school passed the Rajputana Middle School Examination. One of these was placed in the second and six in the third division. Three high school boys passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, two in the second and one in the third division. Attached to the high school is a department in which boys are taught Sanskrit up to the Prathama and Madhama standards of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. One student of this department passed the Prathama and two the Madhama examinations. There are six classes in the girls' school. The girls learn Hindi, arithmetic, and needlework. The average cost per student throughout the State was Rs. 8.07 per annum.

38. Rao Lal Singh of Parsoli, a first-class Sardar of Mewar, was sent to the Mayo College in April 1909.

39. The United Free Church of Scotland Mission supported two boys' schools, at Udaipur and Arh; one Bhil Boys' Home at Udaipur; and five girls' schools: at Udaipur (2) Arh and Bhilwara throughout the year and at Mauli for five months of the year. The total annual cost was Rs. 4,251, and the average number on the rolls was 360, and the average attendance 281.

The average number on the rolls of the Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya at the capital was 352, and there was an average attendance of 269. The teachers numbered seven, and the total expenditure was Rs. 911.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. *Printing Press.*—There is a State Press at the capital, in which forms, etc., required by the various departments of the State, and a weekly Hindi newspaper, called the *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar*, are printed. This paper contains local news and extracts from English and Vernacular papers.

41. *Library.*—The library, reading-room, and museum at the Victoria Hall in the Sajjan Niwas Gardens at Udaipur continue to meet a public want. Lala Nonidhrai is in charge of the institution.

42. *Cotton Presses.*—The Durbar maintains a cotton-ginning press at Bhilwara, the profits on which are credited to State funds. Some 135 men, 70 women and 27 children are employed on an average in this press. Machinery is now being set up for another State Press at Kapasin.

43. *Court of Vakils.*—The Banswara, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh and Tonk States are represented in the Mewar Court of Vakils. There were 65 cases before the Court during the year, of which 26 were pending from the previous year, and 39 were newly instituted. Fifty cases were disposed of and 15 left pending.

at the end of the year. The number of decisions appealed to the Abu Court of Vakils was 29, including 9 pending from the previous year. The Court's decision was upheld in four cases, reversed in three and amended in one, while 21 appeals were left undecided.

The nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Court was as follows:—

Dakaiti with murder or wounding	...	...	4
Dakaiti without murder or wounding	...	...	11
Highway robbery without wounding	...	...	2
Theft without murder and wounding	...	...	4
Cattle theft ... ..	...	...	11
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	18
Total	...	...	<hr/>50 <hr/>

44. *Opium*.—At the Chitor opium scales 2,549½ chests were weighed during the period under report, as compared with 2,028½ chests in the preceding year; and the amount of duty realised by Government was Rs. 15,29,700 against Rs. 12,17,000.

45. *Salt*.—No inspection of the saline areas and saltpetre works in Mewar was made during the year by a Government officer.

The Durbar receive Rs. 2,04,150 annually from Government as salt compensation, which is balanced against the tribute due to Government, amounting to two lakhs of rupees.

46. *Fodder*.—There are extensive grass reserves in the State, and the quantity of grass required for State purposes is cut and stacked every year.

47. *Stone Quarries*.—The quarrying of marble from the neighbourhood of Sandoo, Thamla and Mandap villages, near Mauli and Rajnagar, for the Daly College at Indore is still in progress.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. T. HOLME,

Resident in Mewar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Mewar State and Residency Officials, showing changes in the Personnel for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

NAMES OF OFFICIALS.	Appointments.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
STATE OFFICIALS.				
1. Mahsani Hira Lal ...	{ Joint Chief Ministerial Officers of the State. Members of the Mahendraj Sabha or Chief Appellate Court in the State. Judge, Criminal Court ... Judge, Civil Court ... Hakim of Girwa or Home District Police Superintendent ...			

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Mewar State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Rules of Procedure in Civil and Criminal cases occurring in the Estates of Nobles of the first class called the "Kulambandi."	The rules came into force in July 1878, vide pages 161 and 162 of the Rajputana Annual Administration Report for 1878-79.
Rules for the Administration of the Mewar State, No. 1 of 1880.	Were issued in August 1883. A translation of the rules was furnished to the Rajputana Agency in March 1905.
Stamp Rules, 1874	
Registration Rules, 1874	
Rules for the Execution of Decrees	No information available as to when these rules were brought into force.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.										DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.				REMARKS.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the Current Year.	Number of Regiments, Batteries or Battalions.	Number of Guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.				Total Cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force including followers.	14	15
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cavalry	500	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	500	6	...	...	...	15	476	1,16,000		In addition to these there are about 550 Cavalry and 3,000 Infantry who are undisciplined and ill armed, and are practically of no Military value. They are chiefly employed on police duty in the districts.
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery	236	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	236	1	56	...	1	5	230	18,720		
Infantry	1,750	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	Information not available.	1,750	7	...	...	38	175	1,537	1,19,496		
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,486	...	...	...	...	2,486	14	56	...	48	195	2,243	2,54,216		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, de- graded or suspended department- ally.	Punished Judicially.	By promo- tion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent, City Police	1	Imperial Rs. 65 0 0	Imperial Rs. 65 0 0								
Inspectors ...	3	42 0 0	126 0 0								
Sub-Inspectors ...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0								
Chief Constables ...	2	20 0 0	40 0 0								
Head Constables ...	12	9 0 0	108 0 0								
Havildars ...	35	6 0 0	210 0 0								
Constables...	448	5 8 0	2,464 0 0								
Police Sowars ...	26	16 0 0	416 0 0								
Police Dafadars ...	9	18 0 0	162 0 0								
Total ...	537	...	Rs. 3,611 or " 43,332 p. a.								

Information not available.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mewar ...	8,157 15 0	18,138 6 9	2,721 0 0	(a) ...	33,354	(a) ...	(a) Information not available.

NOTE.—The amounts entered in this statement have been taken from the Dakaiti Statements received from the Durbars, no other information being available.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Newar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.													TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of persons sentenced.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being in same.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.		Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
				Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.																						Total.
Criminal Cases	904	2,566	3,470	2,038	2,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1																															

NOTE.—No information available as regards the Subordinate Courts in the State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1908-09.						TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrants.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Criminal Court at Udaipur.	1,998	2,566									Information not supplied by the Durbar.							

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														REMARKS.		
		SENTENCES.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.				
		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.											
Mahendraj Sabha or Supreme Court ...	2,011	...	74	...	513	...	237	...	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	1,187	

APPENDIX X

CIVIL WORK.—*Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.*

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING THE YEAR RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.								SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.					REMARKS.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	Number of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Value.	Average duration.	
Civil Court at Udaipur ...	1,194	1,006	800	1,081	1,904	2,087	988	1,066	1,006	1,021	1,16,871 Imperial	129	200	752													

NOTE.—No information has been supplied by the Durbar as regards other Courts.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—*Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.*

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.										AVERAGE DURATION.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and other-wise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
Mahendraj Sabha or Supreme Court ...	2,025	2,056	958	975	2,983	3,031	927	895	2,056	2,136	*	*	711	712	175	161	41	22	...	...	...	...	*	*
														</										

* Information not supplied by the Durbar.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mewar State for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

Station.	Name of Prison.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year (30-6-09.)	Total Cost of the Jail and Prisoners from 1-7-08 to 30-6-09.	Average period of accused under trial from 1-7-08 to 30-6-09.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year 1907-1908.	Admitted during the year from 1-7-08 to 30-6-09.	Total.		Past year 1907-1908.	Present year 1908-1909.				
				Past year 1907-1908.	Present year 1908-1909.						
Udaipur	Central Jail...	495	398	944	893	484-36	499-05	501	Imperial Rs. 29,400	...	Fifteen deaths occurred from various causes.
...

Note.—No information regarding the Morela Jail, and the District Jails and Lock-ups available.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in inches and cents recorded in the Mewar State during the year ending 30th June 1909.

Names.	1908.												Remarks.		
	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.		Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.
Udaipur (Observatory)	14.34	7.61	1.30	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	..	2.14	..	8.84	34.29	15.89	21.36
Bhilwara ..	17.11	22.28	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	..	2.27	44.28	27.41	24.89
Chitorgarh ..	25.28	13.39	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	0.05	5.14	45.27	31.92	26.99
Kapasin ..	19.44	9.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.03	29.52	18.27	20.05
Johazpur ..	21.48	34.91	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.22	0.15	5.82	65.84	28.68	22.65
Rashmi ..	22.80	10.35	0.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.91	0.65	1.85	38.12	15.77	20.35
Saharan ..	12.49	15.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.73	..	3.45	31.84	17.48	18.68
Sarara ..	5.45	6.28	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	0.68	3.51	15.95	9.33	14.04
Mandalgarh ..	19.93	26.80	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	7.70	57.03	29.97	23.10
Chhoti Sadri ..	12.51	7.78	2.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..	2.40	25.78	26.78	25.76
Rajnagar ..	12.70	7.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	5.15	26.10	19.65	19.76
Nathdwara ..	13.77	8.77	..	..	..	..	..	0.82	..	..	0.50	7.75	31.61	17.67	19.27

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mewar State.

ARTICLES.	During June 1908.		During June 1909.		REMARKS.
	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	
Wheat	8	4	11	9	
Barley	10	12	16	4	
Jowar	10	9	12	3	
Gram	9	1	12	3	
Maizo	9	4	11	13	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mewar State, for the period from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Udaipuri Rs.	Udaipuri Rs.	Udaipuri Rs.				
Military Works ... ... ...	...	...	...	
Civil Works 	1,20,348	61,158	1,82,006				
Roads ... ... ...	...	18,481	18,481				
Irrigation Works	84,988	21,008	1,05,996				
Establishment ... ... ...	...	...	31,741				
Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway Works ...	...	...	1,56,960				
Miscellaneous Works ... ...	...	...	52,945				
			5,48,129 =	Imperial Rs.	4,38,503		

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Newar State, during the year ending 30th June 1909.

DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure.	Daily Average (In-door and Out-door).	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.				
Lansdowne Hospital	32,493	976	879	16	32	49	Rs. 10,997	A. 2 P. 7	229.59	
Walter Zenana "	2,759	124	112	10	...	2	5,606	7 6	18.50	
Bhilwara Dispensary	9,126	170	139	20	5	6	2,741	10 0	85.12	
Chitorgarh "	14,252	207	183	11	8	5	2,172	0 7	116.09	
Kapasin "	3,462	31	25	5	...	1	1,281	3 8	57.82	
Jehazpur "	9,495	175	144	22	6	3	1,567	3 6	82.34	
Rashmi "	4,467	65	52	10	1	2	1,219	4 0	46.11	
Saharan "	4,836	34	28	3	...	3	1,361	11 3	52.07	
Sarara "	4,449	18	18	...	...	...	1,325	3 7	51.13	
Mandalgarh "	3,701	61	59	2	...	...	1,406	6 9	42.29	
Chhoti Sadri "	8,585	27	24	...	1	2	645	1 7	43.52	
U.C. Railway "	2,497	...	...	...	...	...	856	7 9	14.57	
Rajnagar "	5,966	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	4 3	37.34	
Nathdwara "	12,308	...	...	...	...	...	1,698	0 0	80.82	
Residency Hospital	2,611	24	22	2	...	...	782	4 5	31.68	Paid by Government.
TOTAL	1,21,007	1,912	1,685	101	53	73	34,861	7 5	988.99	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mewar State, for the year ending 30th June 1909.

NAMES.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Udaipur City	45,976	641	708	67	...	905	807	...	98	13.91	15.39	19.41	17.55	
Bhilwara	10,346	231	126	...	105	259	102	...	157	22.33	12.18	25.03	9.88	
Chitorgarh	7,593	151	175	24	...	138	97	...	41	19.89	23.04	18.17	12.81	
Jelazpur	3,599	66	101	38	...	78	75	...	3	19.42	28.89	22.95	20.84	
Nathdwara	8,591	249	293	44	...	307	150	...	157	29.28	34.10	35.73	17.46	
The returns for other places are not available.														

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 30TH JUNE 1909.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Boys' High School, Udaipur	425	417	280.54	306.68	Imperial Rs. 9,176	Imperial Rs. ...	Imperial Rs. ...	At Bhilwara, Chitor and Jehazpur. Includes cost of controlling agency of District Schools.
3	3	Boys' Primary "	258	259	197.98	200.62	...	...	1,048
1	1	Girls' "	116	130	190.75	125.41	...	646	...	
2	3	Secondary District Schools	55	99	49.05	70	...	1,284	...	
40	40	Primary "	1,885	2,141	13.24	15.39	...	...	12,435
47	48	TOTAL	2,739	3,046	1,961.32	2,241.71	9,176	1,930	13,483	
								24,589		

APPENDIX XXVI.

Abstract of Customs Tariffs in force in the Mewar State (in Udaipuri weights and currency).

PARTICULARS.	Per.	Duty.		REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Crude Opium	Chest ...	.....	60 0 0	
Dry Opium...	Seer ...	.....	2 0 0	
Cloth ...	Cent. ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	
Cotton ...	Maund...	.....	1 4 0	
Iron ...	" ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Tobacco	" ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Gur...	" ...	.....	0 12 0	
Timber	" ...	.....	0 4 0	
Goat skins ...	Cent. ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	
Hides, large...	Each ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	
" small...	" ...	0 2 6	0 2 6	
Wool ...	Maund..	1 4 0	1 4 0	
Sheep and goats	Head ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Sandal wood	Maund...	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Horses	Head ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	

REPORT

OF THE

KHERWARA BHUMAT

FOR THE

Year 1908-1909.

Administration Report of the Kherwara Bhumat.

The Kherwara Bhumat in the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, comprises five petty Estates ruled by Bhumia Chiefs :—

ESTATES.	Area.	Population.	Gross Revenue. Average of 5 years.			Tribute to Mewar Durbar.
	Square Miles.		Udaipuri. Rs.	A.	P.	Udaipuri. Rs.
Jawas	490	10,400	30,948	12	0	2,500
Para	250	3,900	11,751	4	1	726
Madri	100	1,470	5,294	14	1	500
Chani	40	1,000	2,646	15	6	500
Thana	60	730	3,339	6	6	225

JAWAS.

Rao Ratan Singh of Jawas is thirty-two years of age. He is the eldest son of the Takur of Thana, and was adopted by Rao Amar Singh during his life-time; he succeeded his father in 1894. He is married to the sisters of the Thakur of Madra and of the present Rao of Oghna, but has no heir.

PARA.

Rao Badan Singh of Para is thirty-two years of age, and succeeded his father in 1894. He married the sisters of the Thakurs of Sanija (in Jura) and Adkalia in 1896 and 1907 respectively. He has no heir but has three step-brothers.

MADRI.

Rao Bakhtawar Singh succeeded his father, Raghunath Singh in 1900, and is fifty-four years of age. He married the sister of the uncle of the present Rao of Para in 1873, but has no son. He has three brothers.

CHANI.

On the death in 1907 of Thakur Guman Singh of Chani, his only son, Manohar Singh, who is now fourteen years of age, succeeded him. The Estate is managed by Thakur Madho Singh of Sarera, a relative of the present Thakur, under the supervision of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

THANA.

Thakur Parbat Singh of Thana is fifty-eight years of age. He married the sister of the Thakur of Ora under Panarwa in 1871, and has three sons, Ratan Singh, Rao of Jawas, aged 32, Raghunath Singh and Lal Singh, 29 and 27 years of age respectively. Raghunath Singh has two sons.

Colonel C. Hutton Dawson held charge of the Office of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, from 1st July 1908 to 31st March 1909.

Captain J. P. Stockley acted as Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, from 1st April to 30th June 1909, during the absence of Colonel Dawson on leave.

The Political Superintendent was in camp for about five months in the Kherwara and Kotra Districts during the year.

CHAPTER II.

1. Each Chief administers his Estate with the aid of a Kamdar, who is given a small salary.
2. There is no Land Settlement in the Bhumat.
3. Revenue is generally collected in the Bhumat by assessment of the standing crops. In Jawas a contract has been fixed for most of the villages and there are no complaints against it.
4. No Takavi advances have been made during the year.

CHAPTER III.

The Kherwara Bhumia Chiefs exercise full judicial powers and try their subjects for serious offences according to the spirit of the Indian Penal Code in Criminal cases and submit such cases for the information of the Political Superintendent. In heinous offences sentences are sent for the confirmation of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, and prisoners in such cases are sent to undergo their sentence in the Udaipur Jail.

Civil cases are usually settled by *Panchayat*.

2. The Chiefs in the Kherwara District have no Military or Police Force of any sort; they have only attendants, who are armed with matchlocks, percussion muzzle-loaders, spears and swords.
3. Extradition is in force between the five Bhumat Estates.
4. There is an efficient prison only in Jawas. The other Chiefs have lock-ups suitable for short-sentence offenders only.

CHAPTER IV.

There are rain-gauges only in Jawas, Para and Madri.

- (a) Owing to the deficiency of rain during September, late-sown grains did not mature. The maize harvest was good in the district with the exception of Madri where it was spoilt by excessive rain. The whole out-turn was reckoned at a 13 annas crop. The Rabi crop was $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee, having suffered from want of late rain. The Mahua crop was fair.
- (b) Prices of food grains were under ordinary rates.
- (c) The Kherwara Chiefs are endeavouring to preserve the little forest left in their district.
- (d) Trade in the district was very dull; hides, wax and gum were the only articles exported.
- (e) There was no Public Work of any note in progress in the Bhumat Estates.
- (f) The only Post Office is at Kherwara.
- (g) There is no mint.
- (h) The general condition of the people has been good. A few cattle died of foot and mouth disease during the year in the district.

Plague did not appear in the district. Small-pox was prevalent in some villages in Madri.

No record of births and deaths is kept in the Bhumat.

CHAPTER V.

Statement of Revenue receipts of the Bhumat Estates is attached and marked XXII.

In addition to the Government loans all the Bhumia Chiefs have private debts.

CHAPTER VI.

The only Dispensary in the Bhumat is at Kherwara to which the Chiefs subscribe, *vide* Appendix XXIII. Children in the Hilly Tracts are vaccinated by itinerant vaccinators.

CHAPTER VII.

There are two schools in the district, one in Jawas and the other in Para, and one Mission school at Kherwara.

CHAPTER VIII.

There is no printing press in the Bhumat.

The Bhumia Chiefs subscribe to the Kherwara Library, and receive vernacular papers and books in return.

A large number of snakes (cobras and karaits) have been killed in Kherwara, and rewards are given for their extermination.

J. P. STOCKLEY,

OFFG. POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

~~81262~~

77474.

Statement of Rainfall in the Bluemat Estules.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing prices of staple food grains.

ARTICLES.	DURING JUNE (PAST YEAR).						DURING JUNE (PRESENT YEAR).					
	Jawas.		Para.		Madri.		Chani.		Thana.		Jawas.	
	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	0	7	0	6	8	6	4	7	0	8	0
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	0	12	0	8	8	12	4	15	0	14	0
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	0	10	0	7	8	9	8	11	0	12	0
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	8	3	12	4	0	5	0	4	8	7	0
Makka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	8	10	0	8	0	9	8	10	8	11	0
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	0	14	8	11	0	13	0	15	0	18	0

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing receipts and expenditure in Udaipuri Rupees of the Kherwara Bhumia Chiefs for the year ending 30th June 1909.

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EXPENDITURE.														REMARKS.			
ESTATES.	Receipts.	Tribute to Mewar.		Instalment of Government Loan.		Dispensary.		Library.		To other Estate Creditors.		Miscellaneous including Kothar officials and servants' pay, etc.			Total.		
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Jawas	41,956	8 6	2,500	0 0	4,317	7 3	100	0 0	128	0 0	10,880	2 0	24,030	15 3	41,956	8 6
Para	16,065	2 4	726	0 0	1,242	15 6	84	0 0	.....	.....	2,164	0 1	11,848	2 9	16,065	2 4
Madri	6,621	7 3	1,000	0 0	871	14 9	60	0 0	15	12 0	.....	.....	4,673	12 6	6,621	7 3
Chani	4,089	1 3	500	0 0	389	10 6	12	0 0	15	12 0	604	6 9	2,567	4 0	4,089	1 3
Thana	4,521	10 0	225	0 0	438	12 0	12	0 0	16	0 0	840	0 0	2,989	14 0	4,521	10 0

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Kherwara Dispensary from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.

Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.			
Kherwara	5,797	37	32	2	1	2	Imperial Rs. A. P. 825 13 2	33.52	

REPORT

OF THE

KOTRA BHUMAT

FOR THE

Year 1908=1909.

Administration Report of the Kotra Bhumat.

The Kotra Bhumat consists of the following petty estates ruled by Bhumia Chiefs:—

ESTATES.	Area.	Population.	Gross Revenue. Average of 5 years.	Tribute to Mewar Durbar.
	Square miles.		Udaipuri Rs.	Udaipuri Rs.
Jura	400	10,926	13,670	600
Panarwa	200	3,480	12,430	500
Oghna	50	2,332	9,840	400

Jura.—Rao Sheo Singh of Jura succeeded his father in 1900. He is thirty-eight years of age and is married to the daughter of the Rao of Nainwara. He has no son, and the present heir is, therefore, his brother Parbat Singh.

Panarwa.—Rana Arjun Singh of Panarwa is forty-eight years of age. He succeeded his father in 1881, and married the sister of the Rao of Jawas. He has three surviving sons, the eldest died of small-pox during the year.

Oghna.—Rao Kishor Singh of Oghna is twenty-two years old and succeeded his father Amar Singh in 1905. He is married to the sister of the Thakur of Chani, and has one son.

Captain J. P. Stockley held charge of the Office of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and visited all the three estates during his cold weather tour.

The Political Superintendent was also for some time in camp in the Kotra District during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Each Chief employs one or two Kamdars to help him in administering his estate, and a small body of local police armed with fire-locks. There is no land settlement in the Kotra Bhumat; land revenue at the rate of one-fourth of the crops is generally collected in the district. Some of the Chief's relatives also enjoy certain land on payment of a fixed annual tribute in different estates and are called Jagirdars.

The appeal in the long-standing boundary case of Khara-kutra-Maria was heard conjointly by Colonel C. Hutton Dawson, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Mere-wether, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and the disputed ground was decided to belong to Jura (Mewar).

CHAPTER III.

The Kotra Chiefs enjoy full powers in Criminal and Civil cases. The files of the former in heinous offences are submitted for the confirmation of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, and long-sentence criminals are sent to undergo their imprisonment in the Udaipur Jail; civil cases are generally settled by *Panchayats*, whose decision is final.

Each Chief has a certain number of poorly paid and inefficient sepoy. Patrols of the Mewar Bhil Corps are sent into the district when necessary or when some breach of the peace between Bhils of neighbouring districts is apprehended.

There was no serious crime in the Kotra District during the year.

There are no Jails in the Kotra Bhumat Estates, the Chiefs maintain lock-ups where only short-sentence prisoners are kept, and long-term prisoners are sent to the Udaipur Jail.

CHAPTER IV.

There are rain-gauges in Jura, Panarwa and Oghna.

The rainfall during the year (see Appendix XVII) was abnormally high, and the Kharif crops were much damaged on low ground in consequence. The Rabi crops were very good.

The Mahua crop was fair. The price of the staple food grain has been high during the year on account of the failure of the maize crop. On the whole the population have not suffered.

No regular forest preservation has been attempted, but efforts have been made to restrict the damage done by the Bhils by prohibiting "Walra" cultivation.

There was no scarcity of food or fodder in the district and the condition of the people was good throughout the year. The condition of the cattle was good.

The consumption of Mahua liquor by the Bhils is considerable. There is as yet no system of Abkari, and the local conditions would render it difficult to introduce one. The Bhils generally make their own liquor on the spot.

CHAPTER V.

The Chiefs have paid their annual instalments of the Government Famine loan, and their statement of receipts and expenditure is attached (Appendix XXII).

CHAPTER VI.

There is only one Dispensary at Kotra maintained by contributions from the Mewar Durbar, the Bhumia Chiefs, and the Local Fund (Appendix XXIII).

CHAPTER VII.

There is a school at Kotra maintained free by the Mewar Durbar for the men of the Mewar Bhil Corps. The Cantonment children also attend it.

J. P. STOCKLEY, CAPTAIN,
ASSISTANT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Kotru District for 1908-1909.

Name.	Rainfall.												Remarks.			
	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.		Total.	Total for past year.	Average for past 5 years.
Kotra ...	31.90	16.46	0.72	0.13	..	4.83	54.04	24.21	30.85	
Jura ...	23.38	19.77	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	46.55	23.77	27.95
Panarwa ...	18.67	5.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.43	27.86	23.86	31.65
Oghna ...	20.71	16.03	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	4.35	42.84	23.93	30.47

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Kotra Bhumal Estates for the year 1908-1909.

ESTATES.		EXPENDITURE.																		REMARKS.											
		Receipts.		Tribute to Mewar Durbar.		Instalment of Government Loan.		Officials' and servants' pay.		Kothar.		Payment of debts		Clothing.		Miscellaneous.		Festivals.				Marriage and Death expenses.		Total.							
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.								
Jura Imperial Rs. ...	20,679	6	6	451	12	3	1,036	0	0	3,829	9	11	1,227	0	0	8,714	10	11	...	1,242	15	2	50	0	0	...	16,552	0	3		
Panarwa Udaipuri Rs.	9,892	2	0	500	0	0	1,524	0	0	2,775	0	0	2,750	0	0	1,010	0	0	...	201	2	0	200	0	0	800	0	0	9,760	2	0
Oghna Udaipuri Rs. ...	12,292	12	0	400	0	0	870	8	0	1,532	12	0	3,993	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,090	12	0	1,275	12	0	12,162	12	0	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Charitable Dispensary at Kobra, during the year 1908-1909.

DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					Daily Average Number.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.				
Kotra	10,724	15	1	...	1	1	29.38	232 1 11	Imperial Rs. A. P.	



